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TITLE: Customization of web pages based on requester type

Brief Summary Text (6):
As Web browsers become the primary interface for access to many network and server
services, Web applications in the future will need to interact with many different
types of client machines including the typical personal computer to "thin" clients.
Thin clients can range between 60 inch TV screens to handheld mobile devices. This
large range of devices creates a need to customize the web GUI to the type of
device to which the server is communicating. Using prior art technology one would
most likely need to write different HTML pages or different web programs, e.g.,
java, cgi, etc., to handle the GUI and navigation requirements of each client
environment.

Detailed Description Text (10):
In the Internet, the Web server accepts a client request and returns a response
back to the client. A series of server computer may be involved in the retrieval of
a specific web page. The operation of the server program is governed by a number of
server application functions (SAFs), each of which is configured to execute in a
certain stop of a sequence. This sequence, illustrated in FIG. 2, begins with the
authorization translation step 75 during which the web server translates any
authorization information sent by the web client into a user and a group. If
necessary, the step 75 may decode a message to get the actual client request. At
the name translation step 77, the URL associated with the request may or may not be
translated into a system-dependent file name, a redirection URL or a mirror site.
In the path checks step 79, the server performs various tests on the resulting path
to ensure that the given client may retrieve the document.

Detailed Description Text (12):
A URL or "Uniform Resource Locator" is defined in RFC 1945, which is incorporated
herein by reference. As is well known, the URL is typically of the format:
http://somehost/. . ." where "somehost" is the hostname position of the URL. The
usual manner in which a URL is resolved into an actual IP address for a web server
is through the use of a nameserver. In an Internet or intranet network, a
nameserver 42 maps hostnames in URLs to actual network addresses. An example of a
nameserver is the Domain Name Service (DNS) currently implemented in the Internet.
The process of having a Web client request a hostname and address from a nameserver
is sometimes called resolution. In TCP/IP, the nameserver resolves the hostname
into a list of one or more IP addresses which are returned to the Web client on an
HTTP request. Each IP address identifies a server which hosts the requested content
made by the browser.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/217

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
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Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
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